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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/570,933	03/08/2006	Roland Callens	05129-00120-US	8950
	7590 09/21/200 BOVE LODGE & HUT	EXAMINER		
P O BOX 2207		PUTTLITZ, KARL J		
WILMINGTON, DE 19899		·	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(a)			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/570,933	CALLENS ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Karl J. Puttlitz	1621			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	I. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 M	arch 2006.				
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>22-43</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) <u>22-43</u> is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage d. KARL PUTTLITZ			
		PATENT EXAMINER			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P	te			
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/8/2006</u> .	6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informalities: "in which reagent at least one amino group of the amino acid . . .". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 22-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 22, 26 and 27 recite a reagent based on enantiopure amino acid. It is unclear what compounds are intended by the term "based on".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 22-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,097,490 to Reinhold (Reinhold).

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The rejected claims cover, inter alia, a process for the manufacture of an enantiopure compound comprising at least one functional group capable of reacting with an activated carboxyl group, starting from a mixture of enantiomers of the said compound, in which process (a) a reaction medium comprising the mixture of enantiomers and a reagent based on an enantiopure amino acid, in which reagent at least one amino group of the amino acid is protected by a protective group and in which reagent at least one carboxyl group of the amino acid is activated, is subjected to conditions appropriate for bringing about the reaction of the functional group capable of reacting with the activated carboxyl group with the activated carboxyl group, so as to form a carbonyl bond; (b) the mixture of diastereomers obtained is subjected to a separation operation, so as to obtain at least one fraction composed essentially of a diastereomer; (c) at least a portion of the said fraction is subjected to a stage of cleavage of the carbonyl bond under conditions under which the protective group is essentially stable; and (d) the enantiopure compound and an enantiopure derivative of the amino acid in which at least one amino group is protected by the protective group are recovered.

The regard to the Above embodiments, Reinhold teaches a process for resolving mixtures of enantiomers of 1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane which comprises treating a solution of said mixture in a suitable solvent with an agent selected from S-pyroglutamic acid, R-pyroglutamic acid, L-(+)-tartaric acid and D-(-)-tartaric acid, separating, from the solution, solid diastereoisomer which forms and recovering from

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said diastereoisomer a single enantiomer of 1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane. See column 1, lines 55+.

Reinhold also teaches that the single enantiomer of 1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane is recovered from the separated diastereoisomer by conventional techniques. For example, the S-pyroglutamic acid.S-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane diastereoisomer can be treated with a suitable base whereby the S-1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane is freed from the S-pyroglutamic acid. The S-1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane can then be recovered by extraction with a suitable solvent and the solvent stripped to yield the desired S-1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane. The neutralized S-pyroglutamic acid can be conventionally recovered from the remaining solution for re-use as a resolving agent. Another procedure for recovering the amine enantiomer from the separated diastereoisomer is to run a solution of the diastereoisomer through a suitable ion exchange resin column and then elute the free 1-t-butylamino-2,3-dihydroxypropane enantiomer. See description bridging columns 2 and 3.

The difference between the process set forth in the rejected claims and the process disclosed by Reinhold is that Rein hold fails to explicitly teach some of the specific amino protecting groups recited in the claims. However, it would havbe been obvious to substitute the S-pyroglutamic acid, R-pyroglutamic acid, L-(+)-tartaric acid and D-(-)-tartaric acid of the reference with the protected amino counterparts in order to obtain the predictable result of an enantiopure compound.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karl J. Puttlitz whose telephone number is (571) 272-0645. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yvonne Eyler, can be reached at telephone number (571) 272-0871. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KARL PUTTLITZ
PATENT EXAMINER